WILL BE WAR TO THE DEATH

And Two Democratic Gladiators Will Be Shelved When the Battle Is Ended,

Hill's Fight on Cleveland Has Made the Nomination of Either at the Chicago Convention Impossible-Other Presidential Timber.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Senator Hill's political hardinood astounds the most bedraggled veterans in Democratic national politics. The oldest and most conscienceless of his associates in the Senate look upon his course with mingled wonder and fear lest he has gone too far at last in forcing his early convention. Senator Hale has already denounced him for dragging of prominent Democratic business men it behind his chariot, as he enters the arena State of New York, chained and gagged. For a Republican criticism Senator Hill presumably cares naught. But his Democratic colleagues are wondering just how much bossism their party in New York will consent to bear. The Republican party would never for a moment bend the knee to such imperialism. The revolt of that party in Pennsylvania two years ago taught even Senator Quay that there was a limit to its patience of arbitrary despotism. The fear of a revolt against the iron rule of Tammany in New York has so grown among the Democratic leaders of Washington during the past week that Mr. Hill, upon his return, will find it necessary to

Be that as it may, there has been no topic so much discussed among national leaders of both of the great parties in Washington this week as the probable outcome of the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions. I happened to learn the general drift of conversation that marked an important though informal political conference in one of the Senate committee rooms at the Capitol yesterday. It was not strictly a Democratic conference, for there | As has been said so many times, there exwere one or two prominent Republicans | ists between President Harrison and his present. It was not the less important be- premier the most intimate and perfect unhalf a score of possible candidates were seriously and earnestly discussed with a view to their ability. Those who participated in the conference were men who control the party organization in their own State as absolutely as Mr. Hill promises to dictate the proceedings of his February convention. Mr. Gorman was there; Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, were there. Others were there from Northern and Western States whose names I am not permitted to mention, but they were all men of the first rank in the Democratic party, and they had assembled deliberately to discuss the general question of the next presidential

argue at some length with his associates to

convince them that he has not made a mis-

The first name discussed was that of Grover Cleveland. With practical unanimity the conference agreed that Mr. Cleveland might be considered as out of the question. The reasons given were that while Mr. Cleveland is strong in the sense of popularity with his party, and especially with that element of the Democracy which votes the tickets but does no work, he is weak with men who stay up all night for party toil—"midnight owls" they were called in the conference-and who make practical success of politics the end of their profession. It was also remarked that Mr. Cleveland, is obnoxious to Tammany Hall, notwithstanding his abject obedience to its behest during Mr. Flower's campaign for Governor, because Tammany had twice given him its support, once for Governor and once for President, and he had failed to recognize that organization in politics as it leaders thought it should have been recognized.

THE SLY MR. HILL.

Having thus disposed of Mr. Cleveland the conference took up the name of Mr. Hill, who, it is important to state, was not present, being absent in Albany arranging the details of his convention next month. Every one in the committee-room, including Mr. Gorman, admitted that Mr. Hill would control the New York delegation to Chicago, and that the chances were that if he should insist upon it he could probably secure the nomination for himself. But Mr. Hill, it was stated on the authority of some of his friends who were in the conference, doubted the wisdom of this himself. Mr. Gorman confirmed this statement, and added that Mr. Hill had told him confidentially that he [Hill] had plenty of time to wai for further honor. Mr. Hill stated, according to Mr. Gorman, that he felt he had already received more than his share of personal aggrandizement, and that he wished for the present to serve in the Sen-

So much for Hill. After Mr. Gorman had finished his statement of misunderstanding as to the personal wishes of the New substance: "I am the second man whom Maryland has ever honored with an election as Senator for the third consecutive term. Without assuming too much modesty, I think that I ought to feel satisfied. My sole desire is to nominate a man who win, and I have no desire to put myself forward as a candidate. My own opinion is that we ought to look to the West. although I have no name definitely in view. The West is full of new ideas, many of which are in harmony with Democratic principles, and I believe that a candidate from that section would capture much of the young and new vote." It is to be remembered that Mr. Gorman was the only possible candidate who was present at this conference, and the surprising modesty of his remarks, which were quite accurately repeated to me, may be in part imputed to the delicacy of his position

The suggestion of a Western candidate brought up the name of Boies, of Iowa. now serving his second term as Governor of that State. The objection was instantly raised that, admitting the ability and integrity of Governor Boies, the mass of the Democracy would certainly be lake-warm in supporting a recent convert who had worked for Blaine in 1884.

The new Democratic Senator from Illinois, Mr. Palmer, was next suggested, but the name was fairly laughed out of the conference. As one of the Democratic Sen-ators present said, "Mr. Palmer thinks on all sides of all questions.'

"Horizontal Bill" Morrison, now Interstate-commerce Commissioner, was next discussed. The honesty, the ability and the "sterling" Democracy—as Democrats are fond of phrasing it—of Mr. Morrison were praised and conceded. His support by the Mills faction of the party was also considered an element of strength. As the pioneer of the "tariff reform" issue he was, also, granted a certain prominence, but the conference finally agreed that Mr. Morrison was too much of a theorist and too impracticable to be available. Almost the same objections were urged against him on these grounds as had been brought against

Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky, fared ill when his name was discussed. Almost every one present spoke "warmly" of Mr. Carlisle's honesty and ability, but lamented that his backbone, as one of his colleagues expressed it, was "made of putty." It was said that, if by any possibility Mr. Carlisle could be elected President, the White House would be surrounded by scandals I resentative answered as to his presidential which, however lacking in truth, would | be politically damaginz.

Another possible candidate from Illinois was suggested in the person of Mr. Stevenson, who was First Assistant Postmastergeneral under President Cleveland, and discern any trace of the great Hill boom in who was the "axman" of that administration. Mr. Stevenson's name had a certain strength because of his belief in the Jacksonian theory of the proper relations between victors and spoils. It was finally agreed that Mr. Stevenson's would be an | Hill was in Indiana a little while ago, and excellent name for the second place on the

Finally, there was some talk about ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio. It was admitted by every one present that Mr. Campbell was the ablest man from the West, with a national reputation, who had so far been suggest, and Mr. Gorman re-marked that, in his belief, Mr. Campbell could rally more young Democrats than any Western man yet named. The conference then broke up. Its talk

reach any absolute conclusion. Its discussion is of interest in showing the general drift of thought among men who will be potent, indeed, who will practically direct the proceedings of the Chicago convention.

GORMAN IS A QUANTITY.

ator. It was easy to say things in his absence which could not be uttered in his presence. In this private discussion it was agreed that, more than any other, Mr. Gor-

As soon as Mr. Gorman had gone away a considerable faction of the conference renewed their talk about the Maryland Senman appears to be the coming man. Mr.

Hill's attitude as a lieutenant of the Maryland Senator, which he has assumed ever since he came to Washington, contirmed the current belief that it is Mr. Hill's wish rather to control the nomination than to take it himself. It was also remarked that Mr. Hill probably realized that many of the followers of Cleveland in New York would

be inclined to knife him. In this connection it was stated that at a conference held in New York a day or two ago by a number was practically decided that if next June of the Senate chamber, his fair captive, the nomination of Mr. Hill the special train carrying the Tammany braves will be followed by another special carrying 250 of New York's leading Democratic business men, who will go to Chicago for the sole purpose of protesting against Mr. Hill's nomination, and who will say that if their protests are disregarded and the obnoxious Albany politician forces himself upon the party, they will not only repudiate him but

will use all their power and influence to bring about his defeat. A private letter has just been received here by a prominent Democrat in which the presidential situation from the New York stand-point was calmly discussed. The writer has been an ardent Cleveland man, but he admitted in his letter that there appears every probability that Mr. Hill had made Mr. Cleveland's nomination mpossible. The writer added: "Mr. Cleveland's friends will make Mr. Hill's nomination equally impossible, and the sentiment here seems drifting toward the West. Naturally they look to Morrison, for if Cleveland cannot wear the mantle of tariff reform, on whose shoulders can it more appropriately fall than on those of Mr. Morri-

son, the man who wove that mantle?" As to the Republican nomination, the situation is as nebulous as ever. President Harrison's able and patriotic stand in the controversy with Chili sheds upon him a luster which is shared by his great Secretary of State. nomination is concerned, it would be unfair to look behind their public actions for any motive based upon personal ambition. Both the President and Secretary Blaine are governed by a common wish as to the outcome of the Minneapolis convention. Mr. Blaine agrees with President Harrison's utterance of last summer. "My only wish is auguration day with a Democratic successor." A noticeable effect, however, upon current comment here was produced by the speech delivered in the Senate this week by Mr. Hale, of Maine, whose intimate relations with Secretary Blaine cause him to be known almost as Mr. Blaine's personal representative at the capital. Mr. Hale's subject was reciprocity, and he frankly declared that it would be a leading issue in the next presidential campaign. PERRY S. HEATH.

New York Solid for Hill.

Special to the Indianapoils Journal. Washington, Jan. 31.—As a result of the presence of Senator David B. Hill in New York city for a week, together with Senator Brice and others, the announcement is made in to-day's Washington papers that the former will have the solid delegation from his State in the Chicago convention. It is no longer a secret that Senators Brice and Gorman and John R. McLean and a number of others of the most powerful Democratic factors are working Hill, and that influence is being brought to bear upon Mr. Cleveland to immediately announce an intention to refuse the use of his name in the impending campaign. Evidences are cropping out here every day of the existence of a well-organized bureau to boom Chief-justice Fuller for the presidential nomination, and it is stated that Mr. Cleveland is favorable to the nomination of this Chicago justice in preference to the New Yorker. But the name of Fuller does not take with the Democratic hustlers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WOUND.

What Was Revealed by the Autopsy on the Body of General Barnum.

New York, Jan. 31.-An autopsy has been held on the body of Gen. Henry A. Barnum, who died last Friday. It was conducted by Dr. George F. Shrady and Dr. B. G. Carleton. Besides these, there were present Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Morgan, of Syracuse, and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-general of the State. The object of the autopsy was to find out the track of the bullet that passed clear through the General's body during the fight at Malvern York triumvir, Mr. Brice said: "And how General's body during the fight at Malvern about the Senator from Maryland?" Thus Hill, and had inflicted a wound that recalled upon directly, Mr. Gorman said, in | mained open for thirty years, requiring dressing every day, and also to discover why in all those years the wound had not healed up. It was found that the ball, which had inflicted an injury classed in medical books as one of the most extraordinary wounds on record, had crashed ing the ilium, barely skirting the vital parts, and literally letting clear daylight through the body. Scraps of dead bone, it was found, had prevented the wound from healing, though if the General had lived it was Dr. Sayre's intention to have operated again on the wound, and by scraping the dead bone away would have attempted an absolute cure. It is understood that the portions immediately involved in the wound are to be prepared and sent on to the army medical museum at Washington.

> OUR "IKE'S" CANDIDACY. Indiana Democrats Are Insincere in Espous

ing the Cause of Ex-Governor Gray. New York Recorder.

To boom ex-Governor Gray for President is part of the regular business of Democratic Hoosier politicians. This apparently extraordinary fact is to be explained on two grounds. There is no other Indiana Democrat to boom since Old Saddlebags is dead and the Tall Sycamore is out of the presidential field, while the idea of going to a national convention without some "first, last and only choice" to dicker with is, of course, utterly inadmissible to the minds of statesmen who cherish the traditions of the Knights of the Golden Circle. In the second place, the booming of Gray is an entirely harmless piece of factional enthusiasm. It is altogether out of the question that any assemblage of sane delegates would give the Democratic presidential nomination to the incendiary stumpshouter who scorned as degrading to negroes any association with copperheads, the raider who forced Blue-grass Democrats to crawl before him and bleat like sheep, the Governor who secretly hired a private clerk to write his proclamations and "spontaneous" patriotic speeches. In Indiana, where these peculiarities of the Honorable "Ike" are best known, the Pickwickian character of his boom is, naturally, universally recognized. But as a demonstration for dicker only its utility is tully

When the Indiana Congressmen were polled the other day each Democratic Reppreference: "Why, Gray, of course; then -" naming his real candidate. Most of them said Cleveland, imitating their fellow-partisans of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is with surprise that we fail to all these statements. Representative Cooper, it is true, notices it, but only to say: "Hill is an impossibility." How to account for this coldness toward the Tiger idol is a puzzle. Perhaps it is because the Hoosiers, having looked him over, have naturally taken a dislike to him. It may be that Gray and Hill are too much alike. Two of a kind can never agree, and two of such a kind would be quite too much for the endurance even of the long-suffering

peanut politicians of the Wabash. THE people may talk about humbugs and patent medicines as much as they please, but we stick to the plain fact that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough quicker than any physician's

may seem inconsequential; but, of course, | prescriptions. it was not intended at the conference to | No better liniment than Salvation Oil. 25 etc.

HE IS FIRM IN HIS BELIEF

Dr. Jenckes, in His Farewell Sermon, Dwells Upon the Coming Millennium.

Tragic Cruelty of the Chinese Custom Drowning Girl Babies-Dr. Haines on War and Arbitration-Prof. Hailman.

DR. JENCKES'S FAREWELL.

He Again Impresses Upon His People His

Firm Faith in the Coming Millennium. At St. Paul's Epicopal Church, yesterday morning, Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, who has served as pastor to that congregation for eight and a half years, preached his farewell sermon, his pastorship terminating with the month of January. He took as his text the fifteenth verse of

the eleventh chapter of Revelation: The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ and He

shall reign forever and ever. In commenting upon this text the Doctor commented upon the exegetical affinity between the Book of Daniel and the Book of Revelation and that scripture interpreted scripture, reflecting illumination upon itself. He then proceeded first to inquire into the nature of human government in general; second, in the character and coming of the divine government in particular; and third, into the duties and obligations that devolve upon us in view of the novel and startling premises foreshadowed

by the text. The great part of the Doctor's sermon dwelt upon the same topic that has characterized so many of his recent sermons, when, as he expressed it, "the imperiect efforts of men to govern one another shall cease and be supplemented by the promised divine kingdom, which shall be absolutely perfect and perpetual."

"Do you believe this, my dear hearers," he continued, "you who are endeared to me by almost nine years of hallowed experiences and tender memories, and still, I trust, united with me in that bright, unquenchable hope which springs eternal in the human breast?

THE COMING MILLENNIUM. "Pray consider that this kingdom may be close upon us. See Matt. xxiv. 14, which says that whenever the gospel shall have been preached to all nations, for a witness, then shall the end come. Can you tell me of a single nation, the world over, in and to which the gospel has not been preached, for a witness. It does not say that alishali be converted before the coming of Christ's that I may not ride down the avenue on in- | kingdom; but that it shall be presented as a testimony of Him, to all nations; and this has been done.

> "As some hold (and I with them), a great error has been wrought and great danger incurred by the false teaching that all are to be converted, and to become honest, earnest, practical Christians, and thus bring on the millennium by their united efforts, and before the coming of Christ. This wrong view was grafted upon the church during the dark ages, and is a dismal, soul-destroying legacy of mediævalism. I hold rather to the opposite viewthat the world grows worse apace; that the falling away (ii Thess. ii, 3) which St. Paul predicts is even now upon us, and that this state of apostacy and wickedness will continue to increase until the Lord's second coming shall supervene, He thus preceding and establishing the millennium, instead of coming in at the close of a golden era which we ourselves have established! Do you note the distinction?

"Remember the solemn sanctions under which the text was spoken. The apostle and evangelist, St. John, whom Jesus especially loved, having enraged the Ephesians by his pure life and holy teachings, having been rescued from a cauldron of boiling oil where they had thrust him, was banished to the Isle of Patmos in his ninety-sixth year. While there he was vouchsafed a heavenly vision, of which he writes, 'The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which Him, to show unto His servants things which must shortly come to pass; and He sent and signified it by His angel unto His servant John, who bare record of the word of God and of the testimony of Jesus Christ and of all things that he saw.' These words are John's credentials of validity and regularity as a prophet; and he tells us further along of this imminent heavenly kingdom and holds out to us all the strongest incentive to diligence in acquainting ourselves with the whole subject thus: 'Blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of this prophecy and keep those things which are written

therein, for the time is at hand.' WILL THE WARNING BE HEEDED? "Now, will you give heed to these words, or will you stop your ears, and stiffen your necks, and harden your hearts against their solemn warning? If you do this last, you shall have no part nor lot in the matter, no offices, nor dignities, nor benefits in that glorious kingdom which shall soon overturn forever and supplant all the puny, defective governments of this world, all the partial, fragmentary imitations of God's power, wisdom and goodness which are of man's devising.

"Then, my dear friends, what do the demands of piety, of duty, aye, even of in-terest, suggest to you? These things being so, what manner of persons ought ye to be looking for and hastening unto the coming of this day of God? Solemn, startling times are these in which we are living wherein we find, treasured in a book revered by 400,000,000 of people as the word of God, many words of solemn warning like our text. And the man or woman who can carefully and intelligently read them, and then heedlessly rush on in a career of frivolity and dissipation, wasting their time, and means, and energies upon objects and aims which have their root, and fruit, and flower only in the present life, can jauntily scall a boat in the breakers of Niagara or skirt the roaring crater of Mt.

"My dear fellow-pilgrims upon the border-land between the two worlds. whom in and out these years as your pastor, officiating at more regular and more special services than all your other rectors combined, I give you affectionate and final greeting. Two hundred and seventeen of you have I sprinkled with the water of regeneration, which symbolized your visible union with the church of Christ. One hundred and fifty-nine have presented to our good bishop confirmation. For 128 have I officially proclaimed that God had joined them together so that no man dared put them asunder. And beside 174 open graves have I mingled my tears with yours while pronouncing the consoling words of our burial service, consigning them to their last resting place nutil the resurrection at you rejoiced and wept with you when you wept, through the experiences and vicissitudes of a hundred months. We have been joined together; we have been put asunder. But before saying the last words which shall forever set the seal to our separation, I would ask of you a favor at this solemn moment. I would make a request of infinitely larger import than any world-

ly or personal issue could raise. Will you not inform yourselves at once of the nature and the nearness of this impending kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the qualifications necessary to your fitness for its citizenship! Will you not enter upon prompt and vigorous training for that fitness, so that when its morning splendor shall shine upon you it will not find you a stranger or foreigner, but a fellow-citizen with the saints of the

THE FAREWELL BLESSING. "And may He abundantly bless and you all forever, is and shall by my constant prayer. When you repent of your sins and do work meet for repentance, and come to Him for a pardon and a blessing may He hear you from His throne in heaven. and when he hears-forgive. If troubles assail you and dangers threaten, if days are dark and friends are few and false, and you bethink you, in your extremity, to turn to God in humiliation and prayer, may He mercifully give ear to your petitions, and sympathize with your sufferings, and relieve your distresses. When prosperity attends you and happiness is your lot; when blessings unnumbered follow in your path: when your houses, and your lands, and

multiplied—then may you offer prayers and a terrible invective; He resisted in deeds thankegivings to Him for it all, and remem- when He scourged the profaners of the ber Him with your alms, and so secure yourselves rich blessings and compassionate regard at His bounteons hands. "And now I commend you to God, and to

the word of His grace, which is able to butld you up, to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified, so that 'an entrance shall be ministered into you abundantly into the everlasting king-dom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ!"

HORRIBLE CHINESE CUSTOM.

Children Torn from a Mother's Arms by th Father and Drowned Before Her Eyes. Miss Franc Baker, a returned missionary from the Chins field, interested the congregation of the Meridian-street Church yesterday morning with an exposition of the work of women among heathen women. Effective appeals for a greater and more generous appreciation of Christ's evangelical teachings were made to the hearers, based upon real and affecting stories of the woe, superstition and horrors to be relieved. The early missionaries, said Miss Baker, were all men, and found their greatest obstacle in the social and civil condition of the heathen women. The had no standing, it was found, either in law or moral consideration, and the ages of superstitions oppression had created conditions which even the gospel could not dispel without reaching directly to the women themselves. And yet the customs of the country forbade men to deal with the women. And thus it happened that the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was organized in the Methodist Church. This Northwest branch, including four States, has 25,000 Methodist women, and thirty thousand of these are members of the Foreign Missionary Society. "It is for us," said the speaker, "to rebuild the image of Christ in the fallen humanity of our sex in the heathen lands. The parent missionary board has turned the whole work over to us, and does not contribute a penny. The money given at the church collections for foreign missions goes to the board, and our society must raise its own funds for our special work among women and children. It is a gigantic responsibility, and not one but should contribute. Not thirty thousand now contribute, but if all should give a little the work could be pushed, oh, so much better and faster! Is it necessary? Let me give you an idea of the condition of our sisters. Take Japan. Women are thought there to be better and happier than in any other pagan lands, but women have no legal status under the laws of the country. A father can sell his own daughter to a life of shame; no one can hinder. There was a girl who fell under the influence of a missionary and was converted. Her brother found it out and took her away from the school. Missionaries heard she was being cruelly treated and went to the house to see her. All persuasion to allow her to return to school availed nothing, and the girl slipped a note in the hands of the Christian missionary, begging him to rescue her that night, or her brother would kill ber. The authorities were appealed to, and the answer was: Why, she is only a woman! The law don't recognize a woman. 'And then comes Corea. A woman there has no name. They are sometimes numbered. Unless very old or very poor they are never seen on the street, except on

Saturday night. Then a great lull warns the men to retire to their homes, and the women are allowed a constitutional. But what of Unins, wretched China? A converted woman told the missionary her husband had drowned three of her children because they were girls. 'He came,' said the mother, 'and brought a tub of water to my bedside. I seized my little one to my breast, but my husband snatched it from me and plunged it into the water. I covered my eyes so as not to see the child's struggles as he lifted and plunged it again, and then I covered my ears so as not to hear the gurgling sound of death. Three times have I seen my child drowned thus." "Oh, Christian mothers," exclaimed the speaker, "are we excused from helping our sisters in China or in India? There the women are cursed with the custom of child marriage and enforced widowhood. What would you think of your daughter being married at twelve years, perhaps to an old man or to a brutal man? Something has been done for India to better the condition of girls. The English government was besought to raise the age of marriage to fourteen years and answered by raising it to twelve years. And then what a woe the awful doctrine of transmigration of souls brings upon the people. A mother may be seen in superstitious regard of a cat for fear her child's sonl is looking at her from its eyes. A father trembles to look at a dog or horse for fear the soul of his dead son may be in the heart. But India is in a state of religious revolution. It seems as if it is to become the field of an avalanche of converts. Four thousand converts in one conference and the presiding elders holding thousands at bay because they have no teachers for them. Oh, help on this work. My brothers, brothers, we have heard much about what Paul said to women, but remember Paul also said, 'Help those women.' In India the false religions teach women have no souls. Only Christ teaches there is no sex in heaven, but all are alike. We need your

help to save our sisters.' The speaker closed with relating a story of a missionary of the Methodist Church from Ohio. She came home from India to visit her mother in Cincinnati, and while there felt a stinging sensation in one finger. She consulted a physician, who told her she had become a leper. The aw-ful truth crushed her spirit, but bore the Christian fruit of long-auffering, forbearance and martyrdom. It did not blight her hope or faith. Without teiling her mother her discovery, she said 'good-bye,' and on the next day started for New York. She sailed again for India, and now lives in a leprous district in the mountains. "She will never see," said the speaker, "her mother again, and that mother will never again hear directly from her. She will die such a death as is described of the leper in Ben-Hur. Read it. It will help you to realize what our missionaries risk, and I pray it may give you resoultion to help them as God gives you power." A card collection was taken up in behalf of the women's work in the church.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

There Are Times When Harsh Measures Are Necessary, but They Are Seldom. "Christianity and War" was the theme of Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., at the First Presbyterian Church last evening, his text

being taken from the 18th verse, 12th chap-

ter of Romans: If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men. "Is war on the part of a Christian nation ever justifiable?" asked the Doctor, beginning his discourse. "Some Christians have answered with emphasis, no. The Society of Friends have taken and maintained a very advanced position in regard to this question. Their testimony against war unthe last day. I have rejoiced with you when | der any circumstances has been uniform and steadfast. One of the objects of the founding of the colony of Pennsylvania was to demonstrate that the use of arms was unnecessary for society. John Bright, as a consistent Quaker, in 1882, when Eng- of families. land went to war with Egypt, resigned as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet. Mr. Glandstone said that be and Mr. Bright agreed as to the proposition that the moral law applies to nations as to individuals. but that they differed as to the application of that law to the particular case of Egypt. "Thomas Paine, the intidel, declared of Christ's words in the Sermon on the Mount, about not resisting evil, that they shut out a man from all right to self-defense, and he went on to assert that Christianity has 'the spirit of a spaniel;' that it destroys self-respect and renders men indifferent to insuit and affront. Count Tolstoi holds that the great principle of all Christ's teaching is 'resist not evil.' The mistake of

> broad spirit. For example, Christ said judge not.' Then are we to abolish all ourts of justice and regard all law tribunals as anti-Christian? "Christ was laying down a principle opposed to retaliation, the old Jewish custom of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Instead of being quick to avenge, a Christian should cultivate a broad, tolerant, patient spirit. Christ's words are to be in-He resisted with words when He blighted

this high-minded Russian enthusiast is

that he takes the wonderful sayings of

Christ in the narrow letter and not in the

"There are times when open, courageous

resistance to evil may be a nation's prime duty. There are times when war is justifiable from a high Christian stand-point, Defensive wars against foreign invasion or unjust rebellion are Christian wars. When peace is purchased at the expense of chains and slavery the price paid for it is too large. The right of self-defense, says Hodge, belongs to nations as well as individuals. Nations are bound to protect the lives and property of their citizens. The powers that be are ordained for that very purpose. 'A war undertaken in self-de-fense,' says Bishop Jewett, 'is right, and under the rights of self-defense must be included the rights of our countrymen in distant lands. It must be carried on with a serious mind, and not without the hope of benefiting other nations as well as our-solves. It can only be justified by the event whether it leaves the world better off than it found it. There are evils for which war provides the only remedy and we cannot say that centuries of oppression are better than a struggle for independence.

These do not justify it in themselves, but when it is waged in a holy cause they help to brighten the darkness. "Many Christians in the early centuries took the ground that no Christian could be a soldier or engage in war. One named Maximilian, enrolled as a soldier, was told he must serve or die. He replied that as a Christian he could not fight and was executed. The greater number declined to become soldiers not because they would have to fight but for the reason that they would be compelled to swear allegiance to the heathen gods, and this would be equivalent to rejecting Christ. John the Baptist did not say to the soldiers who came to him confessing their sins, 'Throw away your arms and desert your colors.' He told them not to abuse their calling as soldiers, and his counsel implies the lawfulness of military service. Christ did not command the centurion to get out of the army; neither did Peter command Cornelius, the Roman officer whom he baptized to renounce his calling as a soldier. Yet it is also true that the New Testament is opposed to war. Despite the extreme position taken by the Quakers, society owes them a debt of gratitude for the great work they have done in bringing to the front the truth that the reign of universal peace is one of the great ends of Christianity, and that Christian believers and churches ought to proclaim that far more earnestly than they do, and to regard war

only as an exceptional and dreadful neces-"It may be many long years yet-it may be centuries-when the banner of peace shall float over all kingdoms and the doors be reopened. But that day will come which the prophet saw from afar when 'they shall beat their swords into plowshares.' The nations are working their way slowly to a system of arbitration. The Pan-American Congress two years ago recommended a plan of arbitration by a unanimous vote with the single exception of Chili. Blessed are the peace-makers. That means nations as well as individuals. Take the case before us. Outside of the actual injury done American citizens there is a and insulting tone of the Chilian government. Grant it all, is it the part of a strong government to meet insolence with insolence? Blessed are the peace-makers."

PROFESSOR HAILMAN'S ADDRESS, Has the Highest Perfection Been Already At-

tained?-Social Tendencies. W. N. Hailman, the educational agent of Indiana's word's fair board, spoke at Plymouth Church last night on "The Social Tendency of Education." The drift of his thought was that there is no question that man has reached a certain limit in his evolution, that he cannot rise much higher. Shakspeare attained the ideal in literature, Raphael in art, Huxley in science, and while man may attempt to emulate them in their respective spheres they can hardly attain the perfection that they did, and surely cannot surpass them. The essential character of society does not consist of mere aggregation of individuals or partnership for social advancement. Each seems to have an individuality of its own, yet all may merge into a common sociability. A pseudo-society seemed to exist in the form of the Medusa, a mythical animal possessed of many heads. Yet all worked in common, one with the other, for one body. Ten men lifting a large stone are individuals of themselves, yet they labor and expend their strength for a common end. No one could perform the task of himself. Yet each component individual must be a free member without reference to his associates. This is not so with the bees or ants. The drone is a complex individual, so is

The man reaching out for development goes by degrees. He first finds out that he has the power, the strength to do a thing. Then finding he can do a thing, the power has changed to ability, the can to may. After that comes the feeling that certain things cannot be left undone without injury. This implies "I must." Then he stands at the door of humanity and recognizes an obligation, a certain solemnity, "I ought to do this." When he adds to this the clearer, higher note "I will," then, and not until then, has he reached the climax. These are the five notes of the social gamut, the do, re, mi, fa, sol of Bocial evolution. By this does man rise from self life to communal life. Spencer says that the first duty of man is to establish himself in all the arts of self-preservation. Then comes the education of citizenship, and lastly the refinements of life. The complete enjoyment of life is in the exercise of our common powers. Education must keep these things constantly in view. But do we do it? Do we educate our

couldren with an especial view to their peculiar fitness? The speaker then devoted some time to the discussion of the kindergarten system as it is taught in this country and in France. He places great faith in this method of educating the young children, and deplores the fact that every public school has not its kindergarten, to which as much attention should be paid as to the cultivation of the high-school branches. Two sessions back the Indiana State Legislature provided that each city school should have its kindergarten. There are now only six in the State, and none of them are conducted as they should be. The conducting of a school of this grade does not consist simply in providing the children with a pile of sticks, a mound of sand, or a box of blocks which to construct their fanciful castles and fences.
means a specified system to taught as carefully and skillfully as the working out of a geometrical problem. These children must be taught with a view to helping each other; and not individually. They should be educated in groups with reference to cultivating a spirit of mutual good will and helpfulness. Education means unity with self, unity with humani-

ty and unity with God. Large Accession of Membership. Thirty-six persons were received into full membership by Rev. Dr. H. A. Edson pastor of Memorial Presbytrian Church. at the morning service yesterday, thirty one upon profession of faith, and five by letter. About half the number are heads

A Dose of Their Own Medicine,

Milwankee Sentinel. The Democratic papers that still cling to Cleveland are fairly howling because "Hill has taken it upon his hands to so engineer the choice of the delegates from his State to the Democratic national convention that the voters of New York shall be debarred from a fair expression of their feelings." Well, that is one of the penalties of giving power to an unscrupulous man. These Democratic papers found no fault when Hill stole the State Senate; but when you give power to a rascal there is no assurance that he will limit its unscrupnious use to your enemies. He is simply doing for the Cleveland Democracy what he did for the Republicans-defrauding them for his own benefit.

Not to Be Looked For from This Congress Besten Journal.

One of the most interesting innovations which have been made by Postmaster-general Wanamaker is the experiment in rural free delivery, which has been successfully tried in forty-six communities. The extension of this experiment would be a boon of terpreted by Christ's life. There are times | the utmost value to the rural population when resistance to evil becomes a plain | of the country. It is probably too much to duty. Christ's whole ministry, as Farrar expect and to this system from the five-tell us. was a resistance to evil. cent Congress, but the time will come when the advantages of regular mail delivery your goods, and all that you have are | the scribes and Pharisees with the flash of | will quicken the currents of rural life.

GEORGE'S LAND-TAX THEORY

It Is Punctured at Various Weak Points in a Paper by Mr. Evans Woolen.

Land Not the Only Property that Acquires an "Unearned Increment"-Impossible to Equitably Adjust Such Taxation.

The Progress Club held its weekly meeting in Mansur Hall yesterday afternoon. A paper was read on "The Taxation of Land Values," by Mr. Evans Woolen. The George men he accused of having messed into one incomprehensible muddle what are, in fact, three comprehensible problems. "The abolition of private property in land," it was said, "is one thing, the gorernmental appropriation of the unearned increment in land values is another, and the third is the taxation of land values.

"The end George seeks is the abolition of private property in land, governmental appropriation of the unearned increment in land values. Appropriation under the guise of taxation, is the means. Private property in land is George's Goliath; appropriation of unearned increment and taxation are the pebble and sling. George's choice of weapons was, for him, most fortunate. By their use he has attracted to his standard many who would not otherwise have enlisted. He has attracted those who, without wishing the abolition of private property in land, have yet believed, with John Stuart Mill, that the state should appropriate the increment in land values which is said to be unearned. He has attracted, too, those who, without wishing either the abolition or the appropriation, have believed that land values should bear a larger burden of taxation. Thus George's army has been augumented and three distinct problems have been confused. "With the first of those problems, that is with the problem of private ownership of

land, this paper is not concerned further than to note in passing that those who deny that land should be other than common property have lost their mightiest support in the recent desertion of Herbert Spencer. "The two remaining problems it is proposed, first to discriminate, and then to shall

treat separately. I said above that George to itself that part of the increment in land values which is unearned, and that t shall do this under the guise of taxation. He appears for the state, as it were, in an ejectment suit against land-owners. In the trial of that suit any consideration of the principles of taxation is not pertinent. For the collection of the judgment resort is, indeed, to be had to the machinery of taxation; and the property recovered is, instead of being distributed per capita among the state's constituents, to be used, in lieu of taxes, for public expenditure; but, clearly, the method of collecting the appropriated unearned increment and the method of distributing it are independent of the merits of the appropriation, as the sheriff's execution is independent of the merits of the judgment it seeks to enforce. George in a word, proposes, as Mill before him proposed, increased taxation of land values for the sake of securing to the state property otherwise lost by it'in the form of unearned increment. This proposal presents one problem. There are those, on the other hand, who propose increased taxation of land values for the sake, exclusively, of securing public revenue. This proposal presents another problem: and the two problems are distinct as a suit to re-

cover property is distinct from a tax. So much, then, by way of discrimination.

"The appropriation by the state of the uncarned increment in land values was admitted by Mr. Woolen to be theoretically just. He contended, however, that it was inexpedient, inasmuch as the doing of it involved injustice far greater than is involved in not doing it. This follows from the fact that there are innumerable unearned increments in the values of property other than land. Unearned increment is a necessary adjunct of monopoly whether the monopoly be a corner lot, a picture, a race-horse, a capacity to think better than others or a capacity to labor better. In common justice, all unearned increment must be appropriated or none. And as the phenomenon shows itself a million times a day throughout our intricate economic life he who sets about to collect all unearned increments has undertaken a task fit only for an infinite intelligence. Reforms fit only for infinite intelligence, however desirable theoretically, had better be let

Mr. Woolen discussed favorably what he claimed was an increasing movement against the present general property tax. The theory of this tax, it was contended, was bad in that it is the productivity, the earning capacity, of the tax-payer and of his property, not the extent of his property, that determines his tax-paying abil-

As to the practical administration of the present system, even assuming that its theory is correct, Professor Seligman was approvingly quoted as saying that "the general property tax as actually administered to-day, is beyond all peradventure the worst tax known in the civilized world." In conclusion, Mr. Woolen said: "If, then, we accept the proposition that taxes should be laid, so far as is practicable, on the monopoly element, we have put ourselves with those who believe that in the equitable taxation of the future a special tax on land values will be conspicuous, because land values are the most conspicuous, and, therefore, the most certain to be got at, and are the most consid erable of all forms of monopoly. The railroads, and the street railways, and the water-works, and the ability to labor more effectively than wage-earners who gain a bare subsistance, the ability of the \$10,000 lawyer to labor with his mind and the ability of the skilled mechanic to labor with his mind and hands, all these are monopolies, too, that can be got at, and, therefore, I do not think he argues fairly who argues for a single tax on land, but he does argue fairly who argues for a single tax on monopoly of which the greatest element is land value." The paper was discussed for the most

part unfavorably by those of the club who were present. Mr. Royl, of Anderson, Ind., and Mr. Philip Rappaport, of this city, particularly contributed much of interest to the discussion. Next Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock, Mesers, Royl and Rappaport will discuss "Single Tax vs. Socialism." The meetings are open to

the public. Active in Rescality. New York Recorder. Senator Hill is as active as a pea on a hot

GREAT sale diamond goods at Marcy's.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect suc-cess. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoa, whether arising from teething or other cause, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Byrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Watch sale at Marcy's. Big bargains. BROADSIDES of coughing, with interludes of

wheezing and sneezing are heard in all public places. How strange! when everybody knows, or ought to know, that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is an absolute and immediate counterblast to all pulmonary complaints. For sale by all druggists Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

GREAT watch-repairing house, expert workmen, at Marcy's, opposite transfer car. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children The save them Castorio

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaporilla is different from and superior to any

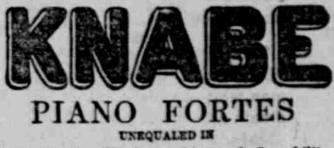
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Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsapa rilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown. Peculiar in strength and economy - Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, " 100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Peculiar in its "good name at home"-there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other bleod purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass 100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH \$1,000 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child Suffering from

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agree able. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, regis-tered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.



42and 44 North Pennsylvania street. Indiana >>



It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain ption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50c and \$1





LYNN-Charlotte, at Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31, roungest child of P. A. and Clara Ross Lynn, aged

SOCIETY NOTICES. MYSTIC TIE LODGE, NO. 398, F. AND A. M.—
Special meeting in Masonic Temple, at 7:30
o'clock this evening, for instruction in second degree.
CHARLES P. LESH, W. M.

WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-CONSUMERS GASTRUSTSTOCK WANTED - CONSUMERS' GAS - TRUST Stock. NEWTON TODD, 24 12 East Wash. st. WANTED-HOUSE OF EIGHT TO TEN rooms, on North Side, with modern conveniences, by first-class tenant. Will pay good rent. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market st. WANTED - TO BUY INTEREST IN WELL W established wholesale or manufacturing business by practical business man well sequuinted with books and office work. Address L. T., care Journal. WANTED-A COMPETENT BUILDING AND Loan Agent for Indiana. We pay our men all they can earn, and we lead the procession for promp filling or leans. Write and see what we have to of

fer. Address F. H. CHASE, Supt., Geneva, N. Y. FINANCIAL LOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. cent. D.H. WILES, 4612 North Pennsylvania. SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN Indiana. ISAACH, KIERSTED, 13 Martindale TOANS-MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS 1 jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OF FICE, 57 West Washington street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW.

est market rate; privileges for payment before
due. We also buy municipal bends, THOS. C.

LOR TRADE-\$4,000 AND GOOD LOTS ON IM-I proved street, with gas and near electric cars for good farm. H. C. CAMPBELL, 10 2 North Dela-

DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

AUCTION SALE. A UCTION SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, carpets, etc. Will be sold on Tuesday morning Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 117 North New Jersey street, a large and complete assortment of well-kept furniture, carpets, etc., embracing six choice bedroom suites, two fine walnut, marble-top bedroom suites, cost \$75 cach; one very elegant antique bedroom suite, with cheval dresser, cost \$65; one antique bedroom suite, cost \$40; one imitation walnut bedroom suite, one hall-tree, fine plush and cane seat rockers, oak center table, very superior plush lounge, cane-seat chairs, lace curtains, chenille portieres, extension table, fine engravings and pict portieres, extension table, the engravings and pictures, about 500 yards of Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, bed-springs, cotton-top mattresses, Howe sewing-machine, comforts, sheets, blankets feather belsters and pillows, spreads, lamps, bowl and pitchers, quilts and a great many other articles. This collection is all in good condition, having been used but a short time. GUSTIN & MCCURDY, Austineers.

NOTICE. VOTICE OF VACATION OF PLAT. - NOTICE is hereby given that Addison H. Nordyke, Carrie . Nordyke, his wife, Amos K. Hollowell, Adaline H. Hollowell, his wife, William B. Hubbard, and Mary E. Hubbard, his wife, have filed with the Auditor of Marion county more than thirty days before the 1st Monday of March, 1892, a petition to the Board of County Commissioners of said county, praying that said Commissioners' Court grant to said petitioners an order and judgment vacating and setting aside as void and of no effect a certain plat of a certain addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, being a plat of real estate owned wholly by said petitioners, which said real estate is particularly described as follows: Commoncing at the southeast corner of the north east quarter of section twenty-five (25), township sixteen (16) north, range three (3) east; thence nort along the east line of said section eight hundred an fifty-nine and thirty-three hundredths (859 33-100) feet to a point; thence west thirteen hundred and thirty-two (1332) feet to the center of College avenue. thence south along the center of Conege avenue (860 33-100) feet to the south line of said norther marter of section twenty-five (25); thence east along the south line of said quarter section thirteen hundred and thirty-five (1835) feet, to the place of beginning, containing twenty-six and thirty-two hundredths (26 32-100) seres, more or less. Which said plat was signed and acknowledged by said petitioners, Addison H. Nordyke and wife, and Amos K. Hollowell and wife, on the 29th day of

January, 1890, and duly recorded in the recorder's cilice of Marion county on the 4th day of April, 1891, in Plat-book No. 10, at page 24, said addition so platted being called when so platted, "Nordyke & Hollowell's College-avenue Addition to the City of Indianapolis," and said petition will be presented to said Commissioners' Coort, sitting in the Court-house at Indianapolis, Indiana, for final hearing, disposition and judgment, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1892, or so soon thereafter as the Court will hear the same, and all persons interested in the matter of the vacation of said plat are hereby notified to present any objections they may have thereto to ra.d Commissioners' Court on or before the day last

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum